

The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 8603

日九初月六年一十精光

HONGKONG, MONDAY, JULY 20TH, 1885.

一精光

號十二月七英華香

[PRICE \$2 PER NUMBER]

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

July 17, SIGNAL, German steamer, 385, C. D. Hundsdorf, Pakhoi 16th July, and Hoihow 18th, General—SIEMSEN & Co.

July 18, Asia, German steamer, 900, D. Herstmann, Saigon 18th July, Rice—MELCHERS & Co.

July 18, NINGPO, British str., 731, Wm. Potts, Whampoa 18th July, General—SIEMSEN & Co.

July 18, PERLE, British brig, 401, O. Hansen, Bangkok 2nd July, Rice—CHINESE.

July 18, GREYHOUND, British steamer, 227, W. C. Syder, Pakhoi 15th July, and Hoihow 17th, General—ADAMSON, BELL & Co.

July 18, W. H. MCNEIL, British ship, 1,400, T. O'Brien, Newcastle, N. S. W., 4th June, Coal—GIBSON, LIVINGSTON & Co.

July 18, VOLGA, French steamer, 1,017, Du Temple, Yokohama 12th July, Mail and General—MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

July 19, GLENCOE, British steamer, 1,901, Dicks, Foochow 17th July, Tea—JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

July 19, MELBOURNE, French steamer, 2,375, Macé, Marseilles 7th June, Singapore 12th, and Saigon 16th July, Mail and General—MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

July 19, FOOKSANG, British steamer, 990, Hogg, Whampoa 19th July, General—JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

July 19, G. S. GIAU, Dutch steamer, 1,455, L. Besseling, Saigon 14th July, General—JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

July 19, TITUS, German steamer, 1,340, A. Bleichen, Saigon 15th July, Rice—GARFAT.

CLEARANCES.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE.

18TH JULY.

A. Apcar, British steamer, for Singapore. Taisang, British steamer, for Singapore. Greyhound, British steamer, for Hoihow. Iolani, British steamer, for Saigon. Fokian, British steamer, for Swatow. Kito, British steamer, for Singapore. Ningpo, British steamer, for Shanghai. Elsa, German steamer, for Haiphong. Wah Yung, British steamer, for Hoihow.

DEPARTURES.

July 18, HUNTINGDON, British str., for Saigon. July 18, CHANDENAGAR, British bark, for Whampoa.

July 18, TAISSAN, British str., for Calcutta. July 18, KRIYA, British str., for Calcutta. July 18, A. Apcar, British str., for Calcutta. July 19, IOLANI, British str., for Saigon.

July 19, WAI YUNG, British str., for Hoihow.

July 19, FORTEN, British str., for Swatow.

July 19, NINGPO, British str., for Shanghai.

July 19, ELSA, German str., for Haiphong.

July 19, DURUZ, German str., for Shanghai.

July 19, WIMBEL, German str., for Shanghai.

July 19, SUMATRA, British str., for Yokohama.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per SING, str., from Pakhoi and Hoihow—129 Chinese.

Per aia, str., from Saigon—14 Chinese.

Per Greyhound, str., from Pakhoi, do—49 Chinese.

Per Glacé, str., from Yokohama—Mr. Small and child, Captain Brasse, and Mr. Russell.

Per Yola, str., from Singapore—For Hongkong—Messrs. Fumakow, Aping, Aning, and Jon Cheng Loong. For Marseilles—Mr. H. Mann. From Makung—for Saigon—Lieut. Le Moel, Messrs. Lanoy, Phivard, Fabre, Anthony, Elou, Michel, Bivou, Baumou, Schubow, Loh, and Gaudin.

Per Makung, str., from Singapore—23 Chinese.

Per G. S. Jacob, str., from Saigon—Mr. Lorry, and 195 Chinese.

REPORTS.

The German steamer *Asia* reports fine weather throughout.

The British steamer *Glacé* reports light moderate wind and fine, clear weather.

The British brig *Perle* reports light gale from Pulo Sapato, hence to port Easterly winds and calm.

The British steamer *Greyhound* reports light S.E. wind with fine pleasant weather throughout. H. M. S. *Cochetor* sailed for Hongkong on the 17th inst.

VESSELS ARRIVED IN EUROPE FROM PORTS IN CHINA, JAPAN, AND MANILA.

(Per last Mail's Advice.)

Glacé (s.) Shanghai May 29

Priam (s.) Shanghai May 30

Ulysses (s.) Shanghai June 4

VESSELS EXPORTED AT HONGKONG.

(Correspond to Date.)

Adolphus Hamburg May 8

G. E. MASON Penang April 16

Manxman Penang April 18

Leander London April 24

Isaac Read Cardiff April 25

Monarch New York April 26

Papa Hamburg May 8

Haiphong (s.) Antwerp May 15

Penang (s.) Penang May 14

Phinny Penang May 14

Ching (s.) Middleborough May 15

Blue (s.) Woolwich May 25

Grande Cardiff May 26

Hector (s.) London May 26

Lambeth (s.) Liverpool May 30

Glaesnor (s.) London May 30

Marabout Cardiff May 30

Bellerophon (s.) London May 30

Ching (s.) London May 30

Strathmore Cardiff May 31

Iphigenia (s.) Hamburg June 1

Johanna (s.) Hamburg June 4

Stenter (s.) Liverpool June 6

Argus Newport June 8

South America Cardiff June 8

Florence Cardiff June 9

Edinburgh (s.) London June 10

NOTICES OF FIRMS

NOTICE.

M. R. E. H. M. HUNTINGTON has been admitted a Partner in our firm in Hongkong, China and elsewhere, from 1st January, 1885.

RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1885. [124]

NOTICE.

The Business of the Firm of A. A. de MELLO & Co., at Macao, will be continued as heretofore under the management of Mr. F. A. de CRUZ, who again duly authorized to sign the Firm for prosecution.

For the Benefit of the

BARONESS DE GERALD,

Administrator of the late Baron de CECIL'S Estate,

Macao, 1st July, 1885. [125]

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INTIMATIONS.

FOR SALE.

ANGLO-BAVARIA N

EXPORT PALE ALE.

SPARKLING AND LIGHT, a most refreshing

SUMMER DRINK

FIRST CLASS MEDALS.

SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

GOLD MEDALS.

PARIS AND VIENNA.

Sale Importers—

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Hongkong, 30th May, 1885. [26]

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING

CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL \$7,500,000.

RESERVE FUND 4,000,000.

RESERVE FOR EQUALIZATION OF 400,000.

DIVIDENDS 7,500,000.

RESERVE LIABILITY OF PEOPLES 7,500,000.

PLIERS.

COURT OF DIRECTORS—

Chairman—Hon. F. D. SASSOON.

Deputy Chairman—A. MCIVER, Esq.

H. K. D'ALYBROS, Esq. B. H. BROWN, Esq.

M. Grotz, Esq. C. D. Bontleby, Esq.

Hon. W. Kiesow, Esq. A. P. McEwan, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER.

Hongkong—THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.

MANAGER.

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON & COUNTY BANK.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Deposit Account at the rate of

2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits—

For 3 months 3 per cent. per annum.

For 6 months 4 per cent. per annum.

For 1 year 5 per cent. per annum.

Large Bills Deposits—

For 1 month 3 per cent. per annum.

For 3 months 4 per cent. per annum.

For 6 months 5 per cent. per annum.

For 1 year 6 per cent. per annum.

CREDITS granted on Specified Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DEAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 28th February, 1885. [6]

NOTICE.

RULES OF THE HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

1. The business of the above Bank will be

conducted by the Hongkong and Shanghai

Banking Corporation, on their premises in

Hongkong. Business hours on week-days, 10

to 1; Saturdays, 10 to 1.

2.—Sums less than \$1, or more than \$250 at

one time will not be received. No depositor

EXTRACT.

ROMANCE FROM THE SPANISH. (A.D. 1500.)
(Translated by Baroness Swift.)

Verdant fields bloom fresh and sweet
Where the waves of Tormes flow;
For she comes with tripping feet,
Culling flow'rs which round her grow.

On the fertile meads around,
And the forest's cool green gloom,
Where her footsteps touch the ground,
May each bud break forth in bloom!

Lilies white and clove-pinks sweet
Now in brightest colours blow;
For she comes with tripping foot,
Culling flow'rs which round her grow.

Dewy pearls the rosy dawn
Casts down from its portal's height,
And upon the verdant lawn
Crystal drops are gleaming bright.

While the sun with fiery heat
Like a ruby gem doth glow;
For she comes with tripping feet,
Culling flow'rs which round her grow.

Now a gentle perfum'd breeze

bethought him of applying to the Prophet for advice and help. He accordingly waited upon Samuel. The moment the latter caught sight of the lofty stature and splendid build of the young herdsman, he called out to those by him to apply to the man the wand of the archangel Gabriel. They did so, and his height was exactly the measure of the rod. "God has raised this man to be your King," cried Samuel. But the people murmured: "He is one of an inferior condition, a herdsman, one who lives despised and alone." While they were thus clamouring against Saul's election to the kingdom they looked afar-off and saw coming towards them the heifer from the Wilderness with the Ark of the Covenant upon her back. The animal drew nearer and sank upon her knees before Saul. "A sign!" everyone around exclaimed. "A sign! Saul is our King;" and "Talut," as the Afghans call him, became King of Israel. He died a martyr in a war with the infidels, but left two sons, Birkia and Irmia, both of whom served valiantly under King David. Birkia had a son named Afghan; and Irmia a son named Ihsae. The former was distinguished for players, he asserts, who inflict themselves upon society at all times, in season and out of season, that the piano itself, and also music in general, is deemed rather a bore by many men and women who would otherwise tolerate it readily enough, even if they were not enthusiastic admirers of the opera or the oratorio. But what he chiefly objects to is the inducement offered by piano playing to young girls and other people devoid of real musical talent to spend large portions of their time in acquiring an accomplishment in which they are doomed never to excel. He looks upon these votaries as the victims of a sad drudgery which ought to be mercifully spared them, and from which they might be excused with much benefit to themselves and their audiences. The humble educations of their period will not be in a hurry to agree with this view of the matter but, as the parents are the persons to decide ultimately as to its merits and demerits, it may be expected that there will be some vigorous controversies in drawing-rooms and places where they play before the matter is settled.—*Globe*.

THE JEWS OF AFGHANISTAN.

Scattered here and there in the more thickly populated districts of Afghanistan is a fairly large number of Eastern Jews—Jews differing but little from their brethren of the Occident in type and in appearance, in custom and in ceremonial. They are more frequently met with towards the northern boundaries of the country, abutting on Kurdistan of Persia and the borders of the Three Great Khanates of Central Asia. They stretch away in small communities among the man-stealing Turkomen who ill-treat and abuse them, among the fanatic Heraties who despise and oppress them, on to Bokhara and Samarkand and Candahar, where existence is gradually being rendered more and more tolerable for them. They are of every class and variety, ranging from the native-born Jew, who, à la the genuine Turkoman, drags a Persian man-slave at his borse's tail and thrashes the poor wretch with all the vigour and perseverance of an Afghan master—to the immigrant from Kurdistan, who is but a hewer of wood and drawer of water to his Moslem lord; from the wealthy Cabul merchant, with connections in every corner of Central Asia, to his poorer co-religionist who, runner and messenger combined, discharges the duty of postman and telegraphist in a way that excites the admiration and wonder of Western travellers. The Afghan Jews who are employed as runners and messengers are among the most trusty of the trusted. Honest and reliable, Europeans have no hesitation when dealing with an Afghan Jew where they would not dream of depending upon his Moslem fellow-countrymen. In the accounts reaching this country of late from Sir Peter Lumsden's Mission in Northern Afghanistan the Jews have more than once figured. Correspondents have more than once referred to them, and have commented on the valuable services they render the country; and what important help they could give any civilising power which should choose to avail itself of their aid. At any time, all the facts that could be gathered respecting the condition and numbers, the status and customs of our Afghan co-religionists would be eagerly scanned by inhabitants of the land before them until at length they occupied and held the land known now as Afghanistan. Here they have lived since in independence, building forts and increasing, and styling themselves Sons of Saul, though others knew them also as Sons of Solomon—a name given them in the time when Afghan, the founder of the race, still, fought as an emissary of the great Jewish King. They were duly converted to Islamism by their Prophet, who himself conferred upon their rulers the title of Malek. Such, according to their writers, is the Afghan tradition which accounts for their descent from the Israelites. This legend of the Jewish origin of the Afghans was thought worth investigating by so eminent a scholar as Sir William Jones. That there may be Jewish families among the Afghans, and that these, having been converted to Islamism, studiously conceal their origin, is possible. At the same time the tradition must only be taken for what it is worth. The Jewish appearance of the Afghans is nothing to the question, since all Semitic peoples resemble each other more or less. The language of the Afghans Pukhto, or Pushto, is against any theory of their Jewish origin. Their customs are distinctly non-Jewish, and the true professing Jews of the country have no manner of belief in the common origin of themselves and their Moslem fellow-countrymen. At the same time tradition is often so true in the main that it is quite possible that there may be a large admixture of Jewish blood in the native races of Afghanistan. There are probably about forty thousand Jews altogether scattered throughout Afghanistan, at the present day, the majority of them residing along the northern and north-western boundary. About two thousand live in Cabul. Many of these Jews of Cabul are very rich, and have business connections extending over the whole of Central Asia. They state the number of small Jewish communities scattered throughout the country to amount to upwards of sixty, and add that, for the most part, they are very ancient. The closest connection is said to exist between these colonies and the capital Cabul, messengers passing regularly

"...I steps up and takes it on. Sometimes
only gets thanks for my trouble, and some-
times I don't get that much: and then som-
'ern comes down handsome. Yes, boss,
it's my capital; couldn't do business with-
out it; have to shut up shop, you know."—
Winton Transcript.

A DIVER'S GOOD FORTUNE.

The old divers are fond of recounting the glories of their craft, and are specially impressed with any information as to the fate of the vessels of the Armada. This spirit has been fostered no less by the successes of the ancestor of the Mulgrave than by the good fortune of John Gann; a inhabitant. The old diver was, many years ago, employed on the Galway coast, and used to pass his evenings in a public-house frequented by fishermen. One of these men, repeating a tradition which had long existed in the district, told Gann that one of the Spanish vessels had been wrecked not far from that coast, and intimated that he himself could point out the spot. Gann, having finished his special job, made terms with the fisherman, and they were both out for many weeks dragging the spot indicated for any traces of the wreck. They were at last rewarded by coming upon obstructions with their grapelines. Gann brought out his diving apparatus, and were enough the truth of the tradition was indicated by the finding of a number of dollars, which had originally been packed in barrels. The barrels, however, had rotted away, and left the gold packed in barrel shape. With the money recovered John Gann built at Whitstable his native place, a row of houses, which, to commemorate the circumstance, he called "Dollar Row."—From "The Sea" for June.

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THE KIND OF BRITISH BREEDING

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The other day a young and very pretty man with eyes of the kind supposed to be able to melt the typical ice, was on the point of stepping into an omnibus where only one seat was left. A well-dressed, well-got-up man of about thirty pushed her rudely aside and sprang up the steps and took the vacant place. At another time, on coming out of a theatre, while the people were waiting outside the door for their carriages, a man lighted a cigar and blew the smoke into the face of a lady standing there with a friend. She made a gesture of repugnance; when the man said; "Gentlemen may smoke here." "You may smoke here, but you cannot be a gentleman if you do," said the lady—one of those not easily put down.

The annoyances to which young women travelling alone are often subjected is again no means a proof that our politeness is wanting. If a lady meets an ordinary young

trinsic. If a lady meets an ordinary young Englishman who does not know her, she lets some one who does not hold her world of politeness, and who does not go out of her way to show her any. If she be pretty, stares at her, perhaps smiles, perhaps speaks; if she be of no personal attractiveness, she has only her womanhood as her claim to give her emphatically to herself. Whatever he may be about to do—to pass through a doorway, enter a railway carriage, or an omnibus, or a lift, he pushes past her, though one is hurried for time, and lets her follow meekly after. The elder men are more courteous. They retain still a certain flavour of the stately old times when manners were part of a gentleman's education, and it was not one of the points of distinction

iteness was one of the points of distinction between a courtier and a boor.—Queen

BALDNESS IN THE ORIENT.
Herr Schweiger, writing from Widdin to *Monatschrift für den Orient*, refers to baldness among Orientals. In Europe there is general that baldness is the privilege of scholars; in the East, on the other hand, it is the common characteristic of two classes—the Spanish Jews and the Turks. The nervous system has never been over-brought by any devotion to serious studies. In some measure to explain the origin of this phenomenon we must commence at the cradles of the two peoples living side by side. The indolence of Oriental women is well known and is manifested in sins of omission rather than of commission. The Oriental mother neglects the principal duties to her

er neglects the principal duties to the spring. During the first eight days of its earthly career the infant is sprinkled with a little tepid water once a day by some old man, then wrapped in coloured rags to save the trouble of frequent changes, the child being wrapped in a well-padded cap, and under the chin. This process is repeated during the succeeding weeks once every two days, until finally it has become toilsome even for this repetition, and is abandoned altogether, through fear, it is said, that the child would catch cold from

quent washings. Superstition has added force to laziness, for the women believe that the head of an infant should never be washed, as the seab produced by the dirt is bad for the eyes. This dirt, mixed with the secretions from the sebaceous and other glands, becomes the home of numerous animal and vegetable parasites, which prevent the development of hair and destroy that already grown. The open air, which might assist in destroying these parasites, is, however, carefully excluded by the custom which is imperative among Semitic peoples, never, by day or night, or upon any occasion whatsoever, taking off the head covering. At night the fez is changed for a small cap of similar shape. This perpetual covering naturally retards the growth of the hair, and transmission and propagation do their work. Herr Schweiger, who has lived in the East for many years, first noticed the epic baldness among the lower classes of Turks, especially the so-called Spaniols, or alopics.

HONGKONG MARKETS.

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PR

COTTON GOODS.													
American Drills, 30 yards, per piece	\$2.95 to 3.10												
American Drills, 15 lbs., per piece	\$3.90 to 3.95												
Cotton Yarn, No. 16 to 24, per 400 lbs.	\$55.00 to 87.50												
Cotton Yarn, No. 28 to 32, per 400 lbs.	\$80.50 to 97.50												
Cotton Yarn, No. 38 to 42, per 400 lbs.	\$100.50 to 109.00												
Cotton Yarn, Bombay	\$67.50 to 74.00												
Chintz, per piece	70 to 1.75												
Broad Spotted Shirtings, per piece	\$3.60 to 3.85												
Dyed Brocades Shirtings, per piece	\$3.65 to 3.70												
English Drills, 30 yards, per piece	\$2.95 to 2.85												
English Drills, 14 lbs., per piece	\$2.45 to 2.50												
English Drills, 15 lbs., per piece	\$2.85 to 2.90												
Gray Shirtings, 7 lbs., per piece	\$1.55 to 1.65												
Gray Shirtings, 9 lbs., per piece	\$1.77 to 1.85												
Gray Shirtings, 8 lbs., per piece	\$1.95 to 2.25												
Gray Shirtings, 9 lbs., per piece	\$2.65 to 2.75												
Gray Shirtings, 10 lbs., per piece	\$2.97 to 2.95												
Grey Cloth, 24 yds. 6.62 in. lbs. p. pc.	\$1.30 to 1.25												
Grey Cloth, 24 yds. & 33 in. 7 lbs. p. pc.	\$1.35 to 1.75												
Grey Cloth, 24 yds. 36 in. 8 lbs. XX p. pc.	\$1.80 to 1.85												
Grey Cloth, 24 yds. 36 in. 8 lbs. XX p. pc.	\$2.30 to 2.35												
Grey Cloth, 24 yds. 38 in. 8 lbs. XX p. pc.	\$3.45 to 2.50												
Handkerchiefs, Blue, per dozen	\$6.60 to 6.65												
Handkerchiefs, Brown, per dozen	\$6.55 to 6.62												
Handkerchiefs, Red, per dozen	\$6.63 to 6.65												
Handkerchiefs, Light Red, per dozen	\$6.66 to 6.78												
White Shirtings, 5 lbs., per piece	\$2.15 to 2.25												
White Shirtings, 6 to 8 red, per piece	\$3.45 to 2.65												
White Shirtings, 8 to 10 red, per piece	\$3.45 to 3.50												
White Shirtings, 609 red, per piece	\$3.45 to 3.50												
White Shirtings, 7,000 red, per piece	\$3.45 to 3.50												
White Shirtings, AA, per piece	\$1.65 to 1.70												
White Shirtings, BB, per piece	\$5.30 to 5.35												
White Spotted Shirtings, per piece	\$2.45 to 2.50												
White Brocades, per piece	\$2.50 to 2.65												
METALS.													
Iron, Nail Road, per picul	\$2.65 to 2.75												
Iron, Hoop, per picul	\$2.85 to 3.10												
Iron, Bar, per picul	\$3.30 to 3.85												
Iron, Wire, per picul	\$3.25 to 3.65												
Lead, WB, per picul	\$4.45 to 4.50												
Lead, LB, per picul	\$4.20 to 4.25												
Lead, Hole Chub, per picul	\$4.05 to 4.25												
Quicksilver, English, per picul	\$35.00 to 55.20												
Quicksilver, American, per picul	\$35.00 to 55.20												
Steel, English, per tub	\$9.65 to 8.75												
Steel, Swedish, per tub	\$4.15 to 4.25												
Spoiler, per picul	\$5.60 to 5.65												
Tin, Malacca, per picul	\$29.40 to 84.80												
Tin, Plates, per Sac	\$4.50 to 4.95												
PRODUCE.													
Almonds, per picul	\$22.00 to 2.50												
Almonds, 1st quality, per picul	\$2.45 to 2.50												
Almonds, 2nd quality, per picul	\$1.75 to 1.85												
Bark, Camphor, per picul	\$17.50 to 19.50												
Bark, Bois de Mer, per picul	\$80.00 to 55.00												
Bass Wax, Japan, White, per picul	\$17.20 to 17.50												
Bass Wax, Hawkow, Yellow, per picul	\$44.00 to 46.50												
Bass Wax, White, per picul	\$72.50 to 2.400												
Bird's Vests, 1st quality, per picul	\$1.650 to 2.400												
Bird's Nests, 1st quality, per pound	\$25.00 to 200												
Bird's Nests, 2d quality, per pound	\$7.50 to 200												
Batik Cow Hides	\$7.60 to 8.50												
SHIPPING IN THE CHINA WATERS.													
VESSELS.	DATE OF ARRIVAL	CAPTAIN.	FLAG AND BIG.	TONS.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION.	VESSEL.	DATE OF ARRIVAL	CAPTAIN.	FLAG AND BIG.	TONS.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION.
HONGKONG.													
STEAMERS.													
Aasia	July 18	Horstmann	Ger. str	930	Mulchers & Co.	London	Froblich	July 8	Moller	Brit. bk	392	NAGASAKI.	
Benglo	July 3	Webster	Brit. str	1200	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	S. Francisco	Kogawa Maru	July 4	Spicerthal	Brit. sub	265	IN PORT ON 8TH JULY, 1885.	
Canton	July 5	Webster	Brit. str	1111	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Yokohama	Kozaki Maru	—	Christensen	Jap. sub	1084	Holme, Ringer & Co	
City of N. York	July 14	Serle	Amer. str	3020	E. M. S. Co.	Coast Ports	Northern Star	July 5	Evans	Jap. bg	400	M. B. M. Co	
Devonshire	July 17	Anthony	Brit. str	1513	Russell & Co		Sulitchev	July 5	Graham	Brit. bk	327	Adam & Co	
Douglas	July 17	M. Young	Brit. str	982	Douglas Lipkraik & Co		W. W. Crapse	July 5	Hardy	Amr. bk	963	C. & J. Trading Co	
Don Juan	July 15	Marques	Span. str	654	Brando & Co								
Energia	June 18	Torbrook	Brit. str	2083	Naval Authorities	Shanghai	Androtios	July 5	Watt	Brit. bk	392	CHINESE.	
Essex	July 4	H. Longley	Brit. str	1675	Adamson, Bell & Co	Nagasaki	Anglo-Indian	June 22	Richter	Brit. bk	444	Soon Hoo	
Fame	—	Stonai	Brit. str	1390	H. & W. Dock Co.	London	Argos	June 20	Thompson	Brit. bg	289	Soon Hoo	
Foeksang	July 19	Hogg	Brit. str	1541	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	London	Brazos	June 13	Masson	Amr. bk	871	Soon Hoo	
Galleys of Lorne	July 14	Pomroy	Brit. str	1541	Naval Authorities	Canton	Chatter	June 19	Connolly	Amr. sh	1372	Captain	
G. G. S. Jacob	July 19	L. Beusseling	Dat. str	1541	Adamson, Bell & Co		Francisca	July 3	Gontard	Ger. bk	568	S. on Hoo	
Gleddos	July 19	Duke	Brit. str	1901	Admiral, Karberg & Co.		Gusm	Nov. 8	Scith	Brit. bk	215	A. Clark	
Glenogle	June 17	J. S. Hogg	Brit. str	2003	Massagers Maritimes		Isabel	Mar. 8	Scith	Brit. bk	1098	Massagers Maritimes	
Greyhound	July 18	W. C. Syder	Brit. str	2227	P. & O. S. N. Co.		Jade Troop	June 17	Forbes	Brit. sh	48	Smith, Baker & Co	
Hankow	—	J. Ogston	Brit. str	2235	Butcher & Swire		Lottier	Mar. 19	Hurst	Brit. sh	48	Battafeld & Swire	
Heron	Sept. 23	Oborg	Brit. str	1344	Pataas & Co.		Mary C. Bohm	Nov. 13	Baude	Brit. sh	1099	Smith, Baker & Co	
Honam	—	T. T. Ganeing	Brit. str	1061	H. C. & M. Steamboat Co.		Omega	June 22	Brown	Brit. sh	1105	Soon Hoo	
Kiukchow	—	A. Beuning	Brit. str	239	H. C. & M. Steamboat Co.		Paul Heyers	May 31	Willey	Amr. sh	1165	Fraser, Farley & Co	
Melbourne	July 19	S. W. Goggin	Fr. str	239	Massagers Maritimes		Seoles						